EMBARGO ON BUSINESS AT CHICAGO MAY SOON BE RAISED.

Agreement Entered Into Between Four Railway Companies and Their Freight Handlers.

UNION NOT TO BE RECOGNIZED

NEITHER WILL THE PRESENT PRO-BATION PERIOD BE ABOLISHED.

Nor Time and a Half for Overtime Be Allowed, but Higher Wages Will Be Paid.

ALL PROBABLY WILLING TO ACCEPT THE COMPROMISE AGREEMENT.

Most of the Strikers Anxious to Return to Work-Efforts of Merchants to Resume Business.

CHICAGO, July 15 .- With agreements reached between four railroads and their employes the great strike of the freight handlers and teamsters that has paralyzed the industries of Chicago for a week is apparently broken. A majority of the strikers are expected to return to work to-morrow. By Thursday, according to the present outlook, there will be few evidences of the strike. Some of the more radical unionists may refuse to accept the terms accepted by representative committees, but | boat is a twenty-one footer and one of the apparently they will be able to wield but best known yachts in the harbor. The little influence with the majority of the strikers. It is possible, however, that the radicals may prevent the strike from being called off at a mass meeting of the freight handlers called for to-morrow. Upon the action taken at this meeting will depend the attitude of the striking teamsters. Their national president, Al Young, ordered them back to work to-morrow, but if the freight handlers refuse to declare the strike off officially some of the teamsters may refuse to work. It is conceded that their officers exercise little absolute

The four railroads that entered into agreements with their men to-night were the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Nickel-plate and the Illinois Central. Of the four the Northwestern and the Illinois Central accepted the proposition made upon advice of the teamsters' board of arbitration. The Nickle-plate and Lake Shore succeeded in getting their men to sign the scale presented by the railroads July 1.

VICTORY FOR NEITHER SIDE. Consequently neither the freight handlers nor the railroads claim a victory. As the employes of the Lake Shore were the first to sign, however, the railroads are expressing the greatest satisfaction over the break in the strike. The freight handlers return to work without having obtained recognition of their union, time and a half for overtime or the abolishment of the probation period. On the other hand, the freight handlers have obtained increases in pay, the smallest one being 25 cents a day. procured by the truckers.

While the signing of the agreements breaks the strike, it does not end it. It is still in progress as far as twenty of the twenty-four railroads in the city are concerned. President Curran and a few of his supporters are still unrecognized, and state they will not recognize any of the agreements. The fact remains, however, that the majority of the feright handlers are seemingly tired of the strike and eager to return to work. It is probable they will be given an opportunity to do so to-morrow, for all the railroads are ready and even eager to sign agreements similar to that obtained in the amployes of the Lake Shore & Michigan Railroad. This agreement was signed to-night after all hope of a break in the strike appeared

to be at an end. All of the roads had refused to accept the demands originally made by the committees of the strikers which had waited on them in the morning. Business men were meeting and determining to deliver freight under police protection to-morrow. Mayor Harrison had called a conference of railroad officials. strikers and labor leaders for to-morrow morning. Manufacturers and merchants were declaring that unless the police could afford protection to drivers the militia should be ordered out, and the strike situation appeared to be more serious than it ever had been before. CONFERENCES, ETC.

While affairs were thus apparently reach- by an Indian boy. He was also seen by ing a crisis, several of the committees ap- Henry O'Neill, a rancher, at the same time. pointed by the freight handlers had ac- While Tracy was stealing by trails back cented invitations issued by some of the from Eunemelaw, the bloodhounds were on railroad managers to return and enter into a stampede to Palmer Junction. The outa discussion of the strike situation. In law had an open field before him. The few Central, the Wisconsin Central, the Illinois | Auburn could not cover all the intricate apern, the Nickle Plate and the Chicago & Northwestern, the conferences were in pro- position. The territory which he covered Freight Handlers' Union was meeting with too fatigued to continue further. Othera committee of officials of the Teamsters | wise, nothing lay in his way. Union who were attempting to compel them to settle the strike. Chairman Job, of the State Board of Arbitration was still endeavoring to bring the railroad officials and the strikers together. Then came the unexpected announcement that a committee of the employes of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad had accepted the scale offered by the railroads on July 1

This scale follows: First three Theremonths. Receiving clerk, per month.. \$55 Check and transfer cierks, per month. Delivery clerks, per month, \$50 Stowers, per hour. Callers, per hour. Truckers, per hour, Ten hours to constitute a day's work; straight pay for overtime, Sundays and

MEETING OF STRIKERS. a time the officers of the Freight ever, the strikers became convinced of the

cinity of the hall was immediately call I by President Curran. He addressed the

men, and practically told them that the strike was lost. He informed them that the teamsters' officers had ordered their men back to work and announced that they were responsible for the failure of the strike. He then asked the men present at the meeting to stand by him, and announced that he would try and maintain

While the meeting was in progress the committee that had visited the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad officials reported. They declared that the Chicago & North-western would pay 171/2 cents an hour to truckers, do away with the probationary period and pay straight time for overtime. This was what the committees had asked for, and the acquiescence of the officials was considered a victory. President Curran wanted 18 cents an hour for truckers, however, but there was a protest. He put the question of wages to a vote, and the

17½ cents an hour was accepted.
Two meetings of the freight handlers were to be held to-night, and before these meetings had convened the Nickle-plate and the Illinois Central had signed. The former made an agreement similar to that of the Lake Shore, the latter one identical with that of the Northwestern. When the news of the signing of the agreements was imparted to the strikers at the two meetings there was considerable grumbling. They declared that there was a conspiracy to break the strike, and refused to admit

themselves beaten. Some of the members of the executive committee counseled the men to accept the terms of the railroads. They told them that the struggle had become a hopeless one, and asked them to declare the strike off. A majority of the men agreed with TWENTY ROADS YET TO SIGN the speakers, but a minority of the radicals was with President Curran, and shouted down the majority. An adjournment was then taken until to-morrow morning, when (CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COL. 5.)

YACHT ARAB IV OVERTURNED AND BOY AND GIRL DROWNED.

Narrow Escape of Eight Other Persons, Who Clung to the Boat for Hours During a Fierce Storm.

CHICAGO, July 15 .- Two persons perished in the lake last night and eight others fought hours for life, clinging to the overturned yacht Arab IV, owned by John H. Cameron, cashier of the National Bank of the Republic. The yacht, struck suddenly by the fierce storm which rushed over the city late in the evening, capsized. The

MARY TAYLOR, sixteen years old, 141 Fifty-first street. HARRY JENSEN, seventeen years old.

The rescued are John H. Cameron, Mrs. Mary Phoenix Cameron, his wife; Miss Cameron, Miss Mamie Goodman, William Corey, E. S. Haskins, Arthur Barber, skipper of the Arab IV, and one unknown. When the storm struck the yacht no attempt had been made to reef sail, and with all its canvas flying the boat, with ten merry-makers aboard, who were wholly unconscious of danger, went over in a flash, filled instantly and left eight persons struggling for life in the waters of the

lake, three miles from shore.

Their predicament was given added terror by the fury of the water, lashed by the storm, and by the constant lightning. By heroic efforts on the part of the men the women were supported in the water until Its Demise Attended by No Special they could be given a firm hold on the overturned boat. The yacht as it left its moorings had fortunately towed along behind it a small yawl. Setting to work to right the vawl, which had been dragged under and filled with water when the larger boat went over, the men finally got all but Cameron and Barber and the two drowned persons into it and started for the long row to the shore in the face of the choppy water and a strong wind, which made it a herculean task to make the boat move through the water at all. When the boat reached shore the life-sa ing crew went out to the yacht and rescued Cameron and Barber. The bodies of Miss Taylor and Harry Jensen were found in the cabin of the overturned

The Arab IV was built last spring and took part in the races for the Sir Thomas Lipton cup. The boat finished second in the races. The yacht carried only a main sail and jib.

ESCAPED CONVICT IN SEVERAL PLACES AT THE SAME TIME.

Supposed to Be Near Scattle, but Seen in the Cascade Mountains-David Merrill's Body Found.

TACOMA, Wash., July 15 .- News by courier this afternoon says Tracy was seen vesterday noon by a hack driver at Natches pass trall leading over the Cascade mountains to the Yakima valley.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 15 .- The posses to-day are without a clue to Tracy's whereabouts. Sheriff Cudihee's orders for all deputies in the outlying districts to report to his office in Seattle this morning is being obeyed slowly. Sheriff Cudihee himself remains at Ravendale with a small posse. Absolutely nothing is being done by the posses toward continuing the search to-

AUBURN, Wash., July 15.-Tracy has again doubled on his tracks. He was seen on a road near the Muckleshoot reservation proaches from Eunemelaw. If Tracy's strength has lasted, he could practically have walked toward Scattle without opwas phenomenal, and when he reached the ridge at Muckleshoot he was undoubtedly

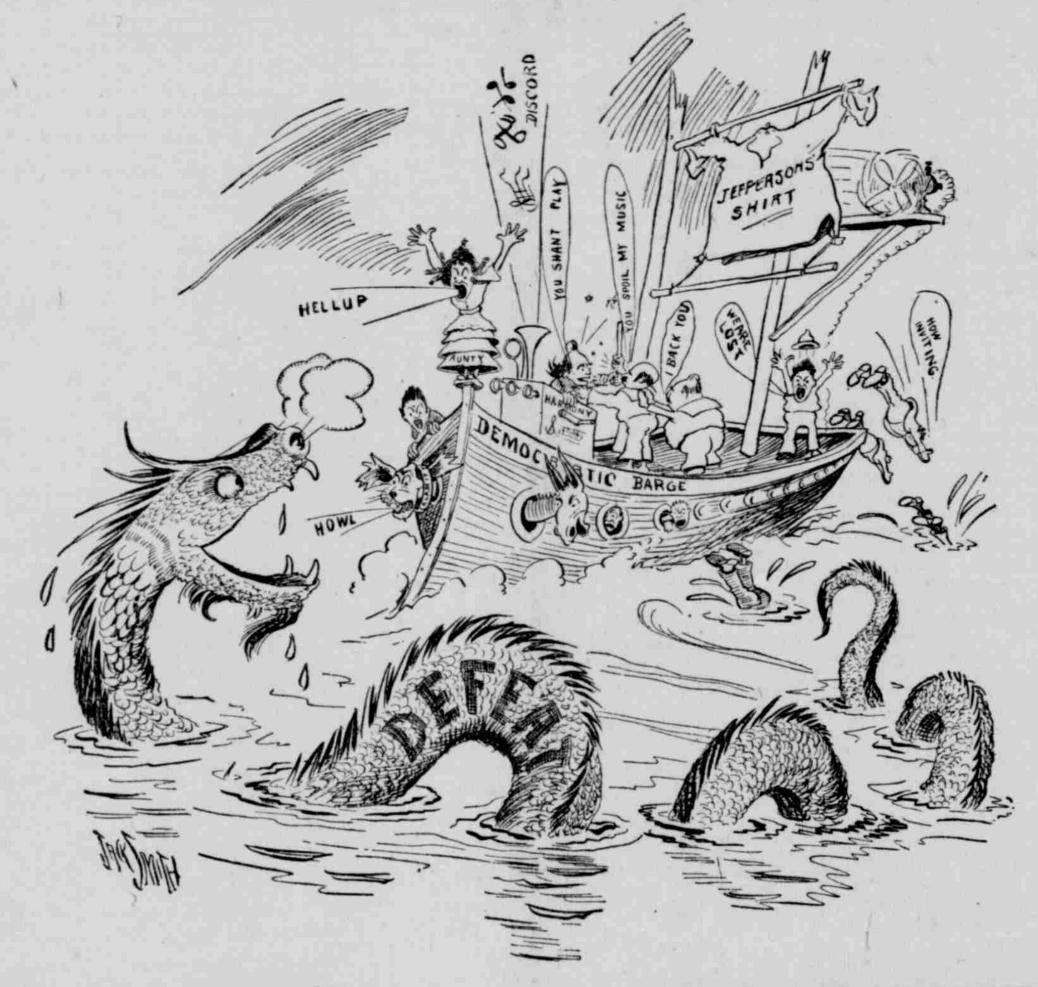
Merrill's Body Found.

CHEPALIS, Wash., July 15 .- The body of David Merrill, who escaped from the Oregon penitentiary with Harry Tracy on June 9 has been found. A bullet wound in the back reveals the nature of his death and substantiates the story told by Tracy about the duel in the forest. The remains were in a somewhat advanced state of decomposition, but were still recognizable. The last time Merrill was seen in camp with Tracy was on June 26, in Tumwater canyon, when both escaped their pursu- be known unless some time later Mr. Gates

erers. Later Tracy told that he had killed his comrade unfairly in a duel. Merrill's body was found by a Mrs. Wagner and her twelve-year-old son, of Napa- that Mr. Gates's profit will not exceed vine, yesterday, and she will claim the reward of \$2,750. While picking berries they discovered the corpse thrown over a log and jammed between two tree stumps a few feet off the main road. A bullet hole is plainly visible in the back and there is also one in the wrist. It is believed that there is another wound in the neck. The indications are that Tracy fired the first signed the agreement failed to report back | shot from behind a tree and then completed the assassination of his dying pal and the "corpse," which in every corner ever brother-in-law at close range. Merrill is run has been the stumbling block to sucauthority of the report of the agreement. I morning, June 28.

CONSTERNATION ON THE DEMOCRATIC BARGE. NOTE-(The Sea Serpent has been sighted off the coast.)

INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1902.



AMOUNT MADE BY THE GATES CLIQUE IN THE BIG CORN DEAL.

Shorts Squeezed Until They Cried Enough, and Then Permitted to Settle at About 80 Cents.

CORPSE

SPECULATIVE BUBBLE PUNCTURED BY THE MAN WHO MADE IT.

Excitement on the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, July 15 .- The famous John W. Gates corner in July corn came to an abrupt termination to-day, when it became known that shorts, to the extent of a good many million bushels, had effected private settlements with Harris, Gates & Co., and that the deal was at an end so far as the steel magnate was concerned. The July price responded to the settlement by a quiet drop of 15% cents, from 81 cents to 65%c. Later it recovered a fraction and closed at | European Turkey. According to these re-651/2c, substantially the price of the cash ar- ports the rebels, intrenched on the banks

identity of the "big fellows" in the trade, women and children in the front, as a who doubtless contributed liberally to the screen, and stormed the position of the fortunes of Mr. Gates and the friends asso- rebels. The latter maintained a murderous ciated with him in the deal, will ever be fire, and many women and children were positively known. Mr. Gates is at present | killed by their own husbands and fathers. in New York, and Mr. Scotten, manager for After dispersing the rebels the Turks the Harris-Gates house, would admit only | massacred the population and looted and the fact of a settlement by the outstanding shorts. Even the fact of a termination of the July deal was left largely to inference. But the trade readily figured that with the shorts practically all in, nothing in the shape of a corner could exist.

NO EXCITEMENT. No special excitement attended the premature puncturing of the bubble by the man whose property it was. The trade has all along admitted Mr. Gates was right and also his ability to do what he pleased with corn and if he chose to close the deal a ouple of weeks prior to the time at which it would have ended by limitation there no one to say him nay. The only unusual thing in the pit prior to the time at which it became known the corner was at an end was the unusual purchasing of July corn in small lotes by various commission houses. Pit trade during the day, however, was not much over 500,000 bushels.

Manager Scotten would not discuss the settlement price. This price, however, was not a matter of decided interest to the generally, with the knowledge that Monday night's closing price was 81 cents and the opening to-day from 79 to consensus of opinion among the outsiders was that Mr. Gates had demanded either 80 or 81 cents from the people who were foolish enough to sell him corn all the way

The "length" of the line of July settled shorts is also a matter of more or less conjecture. Mr. Scotten said it was "several million bushels," and that the length of the line had never been overestimated. It has been called as high as 25,-000,000 bushels, but more generally 20,000,000 bushels. It is a matter of common knowledge that since it became possible to make deliveries on July contracts the Harris-Gates people have taken in and paid for about 3,000,000 bushels. This would leave settlements on some 17,000,000 bushels.

ESTIMATE OF THE PROFIT To form an estimate of the apparent profit by the deal would necessitate a knowledge of the average price at which the property was bought. This can never chooses to divulge it. It is estimated, however, by close observers of the transaction This amount will be divided up between ten or a dozen millionaires who interested in the deal. Mr. Gates and believed to have been killed on Saturday cess. If the average price of the Harris-Gates holding should prove well up to the Bay,

70-cent point the clique has on hand several million bushels of corn which cost its holders in excess of the present market price. Right here is the salient point. Will it be necessary to market this large holding of corn at less than it cost? The corner at one time promised many millions of profit, and the farmer whose well-filled cribs line the tracks of nearly every railroad entering Chicago is held responsible for the disappointing ending of the corner. There were substantial reserves from the bumper crop of 1900 and the large yield of 1901. This corn has been held fo a satisfactory market. The farmer did not begin to take advantage of the situation until the price of July got up in the seventies, and when it finally reached 90 cents the Chicago market was deluged with cash corn. For a while the Harris-Gates peo, le kept the market cleaned up. but steadily increasing quantities began coming, and the prospect of loading up with a lot of 80-cent corn, which they might not be able later to dispose of at over 60 cents, became somewhat appalling. Without warning they withdrew all support, settled with the shorts and closed the

USED WOMEN AS SHIELDS

COWARDLY ACTION OF TURKS IN FIGHTING MACEDONIANS.

Put Wives and Children of Rebels in Front of Them in Battle-Many Slain-A Massacre Later.

spondent of the Daily Mail says official reports received describe a formidable Macedonian uprising in the Vilayet of Monastir, of the Ostrove, withstood the attacks of a Just how many bushels were subject to thousand Turkish regulars and several private settlement will probably never be hundred Bashi-Bazourks for a week known, nor is there much chance that the Finally the Turks placed the Macedonian burned the houses of the inhabitants.

QUIET DAY AT OYSTER BAY

MRS. ROOSEVELT ENTERTAINED ON THE YACHT MAYFLOWER.

And the President Spent His Time a Home on Sagamore Hill-Work for Mr. Cortelyon.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 15 .- President Roosevelt passed a quiet day at his Sagamore hill home. An incident of the afteron the official yacht Mayflower by Mrs Roosevelt to the members of the Saint Hilda branch of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Christ Episcopal Church. A terrific thunderstorm broke over Long Island sound this afternoon, but as it was not accompanied by wind there was not the slightest danger to the yachting party. They returned shortly after 6 o'clock. The President did not accompany the party, remaining at Sagamore

hill during the entire afternoon. Cortelyou left for Washington. He expects to be absent from Oyster Bay for a month While in Washington he will complete arrangements with the local committees of various cities the President will visit on his New England and Northwestern tri and with the railroad companies. He also will adjust and pay all bills transacted in connection with the assassination of President McKinley, including those of the surgeons who attended him. A bulk amount of \$45,000 was appropriated recently by Congress for the payment of these expenses. Mr. Cortelyou at the request of the President, will settle all accounts and the secretary of the treasury will honor his re-

This evening Mr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, was a guest of the President at dinner. Mayor Low and former District Attorney Philbin, of New York, will be the guests of the President late this week. They are expected to arrive at Sagamore hill on a yacht Secretary of the Navy Moody, who is

expected to pass a day or two with the President this week, may arrive late tomorrow evening or Thursday, although no It has been stated that a conference approximating a meeting of the Cabinet would be held at Sagamore hill this week, Secretary of State Hay being expected to | can be received. come with Secretary Moody. Nothing of the kind will occur. Secretary Hay has no intention at present of coming to Oyster

Several Towns Believed to Have Been Wrecked and Their Inhabitants

REPORTS RECEIVED

AND THE FULL EXTENT OF THE DIS-

Destruction of One Town Reported by a Telegraph Operator, Who

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 15 .- Tremendous damage, and, it is thought, great loss of life, were caused by the tornado that swept in a southwesterly direction from the inter-LONDON, July 16 .- The Vienna corre- portion of North Dakota to-night. Three towns, according to the meager reports which were obtainable at midnight, were wiped out. Railway and Western Union Telegraph lines are wrecked and there is no communication with the section of the State where the most serious devastation is though to have been worked by the tor-

> The first intimation of the seriousness of trict were suddenly snuffed out. was cut off. Telephone lines suffered the same damage and from the St. Paul headreach farther than Fargo.

The reports indicate that the tornado developed southwest of the Lake of the Woods country and took a course down across the northern portion of the State, traveling towards the southwest. Its path seems to have been unusually wide and the effects of the storm outside its primary line unusually severe. The devastation at such widely separated points indicates, apparently, a storm of unsual violence.

The Northern Pacific at midnight was unable to gain the slightest information over its wires from the storm district. At Winnipeg Junction a stock train was blown completely from the track, but whether or not the crew escaped could not definite time for his coming has been fixed. | be learned. Linemen and relief trains have been started for the stricken district, but it probably will be some hours before details

TORNADO IN THE NORTHEASTERN PART OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Killed or Injured.

ASTER NOT KNOWN.

Tapped the Wires.

national boundary across the northeastern | GUNBOAT MICHIGAN STOVE IN AT AN Struck by a Big Freighter, Her Ribs Cracked, Floors Splintered and Costly Guns Ruined.

igan at 10:30 o'clock this morning that was quite serious. The Michigan was lying at Great Northern and Northern Pacific her dock when the freighter M. B. Grover telegraph lines in the storm dis- hove in from the Pittsburg dock. While under full headway the captain of the Grover evidently lost control of his boat, moments later communication for she stove into the Michigan, driving her down the bay fully 150 feet. The crash west of Fargo, on the Great Northern and of Ulen on the Northern Pacific also plowed into the Michigan, tearing her from her fastenings and holding her in front while the Grover carried her all the disquarters at midnight it was impossible to There was great excitement aboard the war vessel. The collision was unexpected,

The little town of Borup, on the St. Vincent line of the Great Northern, is a wreck. The final report to-night was that the entire town was wiped out and hardly a structure of any sort left standing. This came from a plucky Great Northern telegraph operator, who, after his station office had been laid flat, saved his key from the ruins and tapped the wires at the nearest available point. He also reported the razing of a hamlet some miles distant, with destruction of a large amount of property. The report from Borup came in very soon after the storm struck, and contained no | ter line and her engines also escaped. information as to the casualties.

With the report from the St. Vincent branch came reports that the towns of Eldorado, about seven miles from Grand Forks, and Thompson, between Grand Forks and Larimore, had been destroyed. At Thompson the Great Northern station lies a confused mass of wreckage directly across the main line. Stores and residences are in ruins and the main portion of the town is wiped out. The population is about Shortly after noon to-day Secretary 200. Mere fragments of information come from Eldorado, but these indicate the destruction of that town of about 250 people. Neither of the reports from Thompson or Eldorado speak of loss of life. This is par- | tained no further information concerning tially accounted for by the fact that they were sent before the news could have been received from the outlying districts.

At 12:40 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning what is thought to have been the edge of a tornado struck St. Paul. Its onslaught 'river. No arreste have been made.

was sudden and fierce, high winds and a brilliant electrical display being prominent RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Secretary of State Hay.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- Secretary, Hay

has forwarded to the commissioners of the District of Columbia a copy of a letter sent

to other States and Territories bearing on

the American scholarships in Oxford Uni-

versity created by the will of the late Cecil

Rhodes. The district was not mentioned

in the will, and there has, therefore, been

doubt as to whether it will be included in

the benefactions. The letter of the secre-

tary settles the question in favor of the

"The trustees are desirous of making

regulations with regard to the method by

which qualifications of candidates are to be ascertained and as to examinations. They

will, therefore, he obliged if you will be so

good as to bring the scholarship provisions

of Mr. Rhodes's will to the notice of your

government, with the request on their be-

half that the views of the chief officials

having control of education in the various

States and Territories of the Union may be ascertained and communicated to the

"It would be of further great assistance

to the trustees if they could be furnished

through your kindness, with the opinion of the leading educational authorities of the

United States, especially the heads of Har-

vard, Yale, Columbia and other universi-

ties, with regard generally to the election

of qualifying students and the best mode

of giving practical effect to the scholar-

ship trust. It is hoped that the students can be elected in time to go into residence at Oxford in 1903."

BITTEN BY A FIERCE DOG

WACHTER'S HANDS LACERATED.

Attacks of a St. Bernard, When

the Animal Turned on Him.

BALTIMORE, July 15.-Congressman

both hands to-day while heroically endeav-

oring to defend his little daughter Hattie

Mrs. Wachter, who witnessed the on-

slaught, is prostrated by a nervous shock.

The encounter happened in the yard of

Mr. Wachter's home. Hattle was playing

with the animal, when suddenly the dog

uttered a fierce growl and sprang on the

child, fastening its teeth in her arm. The

little girl was thrown to the ground by the

heavy animal, which stood over her, snarl-

ing. Mr. Wachter, who was in the house

at the time, heard his daughter's screams

and rushed into the yard. Seeing her peril,

he seized the animal by the collar and tried

to drag it away from her. The dog turned

on Mr. Wachter, and a desperate struggle

Mr. Wachter is a strong man, but the

dog is an unusually large specimen, being

nearly three feet in height, and only with

the greatest difficulty Mr. Wachter suc-

ceeded in pulling it off his daughter's pros-

trate form. The girl then ran into the

to defend himself from the attacks of the

ting out the brute. A physician quickly cauterized the wounds. The patients will

ERIE, PA., DOCK.

ERIE, Pa., July 15 .- An accident hap-

pened to the United States steamer Mich-

and naturally enough the crew was de-

moralized by the abruptness of the thrilling

event. Splinters and ribs and flooring of

the decks flew and threshed about and the

Commander Winder, of the Michigan, es-

timates the loss at \$10,000. This includes the

ruining of two six-pound Driggs-Schroeder

rapid-fire guns of an improved pattern and

Winder at once wired the Navy Depart-

ment at Washington of the accident, and

says the ship will be out of commission

several months while undergoing repairs.

The ship received no damage below the wa-

Cantain Baker, of the Grover, it is said.

places the blame on Second Engineer James

Murray. The boat was moving toward a

fuel dock near the Michigan's berth, and

he signaled to reverse the engines. In-

The Illinois to Be Docked.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The Navy De-

partment to-day received a cablegram from

Rear Admiral Crowninshield, in command

vesterday at Christiania, Norway, announc-

ing that the battleship Illinois, which

Sheerness, England, as soon as possible

and be docked there. The cablegram con-

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

One Man Killed and Two Injured in

Colliery Near Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 15 .- John Sa-

vach, a Slav, aged thirty-six, was instantly

killed. Roger Harvey, sr., aged fifty-five,

seriously and John Yells slightly injured

by an explosion of dynamite in No. 34 mine

of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Com-

pany at Winber, at noon to-day. Savach

was preparing a stick of dynamite for use.

when from some unknown cause it ex-

ploded, together with sixteen sticks which

were lying near by. Savach was blown to

Woman Assassinated.

the extent of the injuries to the Illinois.

Christiania harbor, would be sent to

the European squadron, which arrived

stead Murray gave full speed ahead.

a whaleboat valued at \$400. Commander

air was full of debris.

killed by a policeman.

district. The secretary, in his communication, incloses a copy of a letter from Mr. Bourchier F. Hawkley, representing the trustees of the will, in which he says:

Letter from Trustees Made Public by CONVENTION MAY GUARANTEE IT TO

HELP STRIKING MINERS.

President Russell, of the Illinois Association, and J. D. Wood, of Kentucky, in the City.

LATTER IS AGAINST A STRIKE

HE POINTS OUT THAT IT WOULD BE

CRIME TO ORDER ONE.

Resolutions Adopted by Miners' Convention That Met Here in February Pointed Out.

IS ON THE FENCE

THE ILLINOIS MINERS, HE SAYS, WILL FALL INTO LINE.

Hundreds of Delegates Will Arrive To-Day to Attend the Convention That Begins To-Morrew.

BOTH OF CONGRESSMAN FRANK C. The first encouraging news that the action of the special convention of the United Mine Workers which meets in this city to-morrow will be conservative came with Was Defending His Daughter from the few officers and delegates that arrived yesterday. The general sentiment reflected by these representatives is that there will be no suspension of work throughout the bituminous field, but that an enormous defense fund will be raised to support the strikers in the anthracite region and the Frank C. Wachter was badly bitten in idle men in bituminous districts where a strike exists. President Mitchell, who was expected at headquarters yesterday, was from the attacks of a large St. Bernard detained in Chicago, and will not reach here dog. The daughter also was badly bitten.

until to-day. W. R. Russell, president of the Illinois district, the most powerful in the national organization, arrived yesterday. He was noncommittal as to the attitude of the Illinois miners and also regarding his personal opinion of a general suspension of work. "The fact is," said President Russell, "I do not really know what the Illinois miners will do in the convention. Of course I have my opinion, but I may be wrong. However, I will say that the Illinois miners are with the national organization in any step that may be taken. We are ready to enter into any kind of fight and at any time. You will always find Illinois 'there.' " So far as finances are concerned, Mr. Russell says the Illinois miners have over \$1,000,000 in their

district and local treasuries. WOOD OPPOSED TO STRIKE.

house, while Mr. Wachter was compelled J. D. Wood, national board member of Kentucky, came in advance of the Keninfuriated beast. Finally he succeeded in hurling the beast from him and made a tucky delegation, which was scheduled to quick dash for the door to the house, shutarrive last night. Mr. Wood last night personally expressed himself as being opbe taken to the Pasteur Institute in this posed to a general strike, and it was his city for treatment. The enraged dog was opinion that the Kentucky delegates, who have sixty-five votes in the convention, will cast them as a unit against a general suspension of work. He says the miners in Kentucky, except where they are on strike, are working under contracts, which they will not break. In a written communication Mr. Wood expressed his views as fol-

> "It is no exaggeration on my part to say the eyes of the industrial world, and those of every civilized country that is in any way connected with or interested in the labor question, will be turned on the United Mine Workers of America, for in this convention our organization, the largest, the most powerful in the world, will stand at the parting of the ways, and on its action will depend the immediate and future success of its operations, and the cause of unionism generally-a great, a worldwide question, still in its infancy, still

> "The responsibilities that rest" on the shoulders of each and every officer throughout the land cannot well be exaggerated The situation of the anthracite miners in tion meets to discuss, falls into insignificance when placed side by side with the principles involved.

> "Are we not trying to convince the world that it would be to the advantage of capital to deal with our organization? Are we not, at this very moment, trying to make the anthracite operators and others believe that this would be to their advantage? But unless we can than persuade, unless we can demonstrate beyond all question or doubt, that our organization is a body which, once having entered into a contract holds that contract sacred, how can we expect, how can we hope to gain the respect and confidence of business men, or of the public generally? WOULD BE A CRIME.

> "To any of ordinary intelligence who has read the resolutions our body adopted in Indianapolis on Feb. 8, 1902, the very idea of a general strike would seem simply impossible-simply preposterous. It would be a breach of faith so great as to amount to a crime. I herewith annex the resolutions alluded to:

"'Whereas, The American people are deeply concerned and profoundly interested in the wise and correct solution of the labor problem, and are interested in seeing a problem materially affecting all classes in our country settled by peaceable, reasonable and wise methods, and not by force or threats of force, by imposing hardships or threatening to impose hardships upon grounded yesterday in making the entrance | the masses of the people, and

Whereas, Thoughtful and observing people everywhere are watching with profound interest and deep solicitude the joint movement of coal operators and coal miners in the central coal-mining States and of other coal-mining States of the Union, and have shown in many ways and on many occasions a desire for a clear and explicit definition of the joint movement inaugurated by the coal miners and coalmine operators, and now in vogue in many of the coal-producing States, and 'Whereas, Such a definition seems necessary to create a fair and healthy public

sentiment as a basis for a just public opinon, therefore, be It 'Resolved, That the coal miners and coal mine operators in joint convention as-

sembled, hereby declare, "'First-That this joint movement is founded and that it is to rest upon correct business ideas, competitive equality, and upon well recognized principles of justice. Second-That, recognizing the contract relations existing between employer and employe, we believe strikes and lockouts, disputes and friction, can be generally avoided by meeting in joint convention and by entering into trade agreements for speci-

fied periods of time. 'Third-That we recognize the sacred-CASEYVILLE, Ky., July 15 .- While rowing on the Ohio river opposite the Schoness and binding nature of contracts and choh mines with several friends, a few agreements thus entered into, and are miles below this place, yesterday, Mrs. pledged in honor to keep inviolate such Samuel Sturgis, the wife of Captain Sturcontracts and agreements made by and gis, a well-known mine operator of Union between a voluntary organization, having county, was shot and killed by an unknown no standing in court, on the one hand, and a merely collective body of business men person who fired from the bank of the doing business individually or in corporate